

SECY BALLINGER'S REPORT

DISPOSITION OF THE ALASKA COAL LANDS.

His Recommendations That the Cunningham Entries Be Referred to the District Court for Adjudication—Urges Liberal Policy in Opening Oil Lands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In his annual report, made public to-day, Secretary of the Interior Ballinger recommends that the Cunningham coal cases, which have figured in the Ballinger-Pinchot row, be referred to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia for adjudication instead of being passed on in the ordinary way by the Interior Department. He says:

All of the coal lands in Alaska not located prior to November 12, 1908, are under the bona fide claims of the various local residents to said date for the most part under departmental investigation on charges of fraud, irregularities, etc. These investigations have been taken up under a corps of trained officers in the view of securing the exact status of all such locations and entries. In the meantime no patents have issued and none will be issued except upon a full showing of compliance with law and departmental regulations. A class of entries known as the Cunningham entries, made in 1907, have attracted wide discussion and popular interest, largely because of their alleged value and method of attempted acquisition.

In view of such condition I deem it of the highest importance that all these cases, involving a large area of land, and situated in areas of coal lands, be transferred from the jurisdiction of the General Land Office directly to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia for consideration and adjudication without the necessity of a ruling as to the validity of the entries by the General Land Office, as is now required in such cases.

Concerning oil lands Secretary Ballinger says:

I am in favor of a general leasing system of oil and gas bearing lands, such a system will promote legitimate development of this industry, which would reduce the enormous cost of fuel in California.

I recommend that the Government adopt a liberal policy in opening the oil lands in California. The Government ought to support any company which would reduce the enormous cost of fuel in California.

The Secretary directs attention to the recommendation contained in his previous report for coal land legislation, and he quotes from an official statement made in 1907, wherein some of the objections which would be encountered in the operation of a leasing system are pointed out, and again calls attention to the importance of entering legislation which would give the Department an effective method of disposing of coal lands, especially in Alaska.

The Secretary says there is now withdrawn from disposition, pending legislation concerning water power sites, approximately 1,400,000 acres of the public domain, and he adds:

I earnestly advise the adoption of some such plan which will in any event retain the fee title to the lands in the people and effectually test the power of regulation and control in the State or in the Federal Government and which will not result in limiting prompt and economical development or permit monopolization or extortion.

According to the report the total cash receipts for the year from sales of public lands, including fees and commissions, were \$5,311,637, from the sales of Indian lands, \$2,000,331, and from the sale of public lands, \$705,586, depositions on public lands, sales of Government property and copies of records, \$24,148, making the total cash receipts from all sources in connection with the public lands \$11,493,324, a decrease of \$132,491 from the fiscal year 1909.

The Secretary recommends that the board of pension appeals be abolished from July 1 next and its duties transferred to the office of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department. He also recommends that Congress take careful consideration to previous recommendations that the number of pension agents in the United States be decreased or abolished, in view of economy in administration.

CUMMINS GIVES NOTICE

Notifies the Senate in Writing That He Will Call Up His Tariff Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In the Senate to-day written notice was given by Senator Cummins of Iowa that he would call up on the next legislative day his resolution to limit schedule consideration of tariff legislation. The Cummins amendment, which proposed revision of the tariff schedule at a time, met with objection from Senator Hale of Maine when offered yesterday, and the written notice given to-day was for the purpose of complying with rule 40 of the Senate, which requires that such formal notice be given in any contemplated amendment of the rules.

Denial was made by Senator Cummins that the rules of the Senate required written notice for the consideration of a resolution and that he had given notice against the ruling of the Vice-President requiring such action by him. Senator Cummins announced that he would speak in support of his resolution before it is called up in the Senate.

A lively fight is foreboded over the Cummins resolution. Senator Hale charged that the proposed modification of the Senate rules was "revolutionary." The conservative Republican Senators will probably line up behind Mr. Hale and the indications are that the Democrats will oppose the resolution because they believe that cutting off amendments would be practically a form of closure which the Democratic Senators have always opposed. It looks now as if the resolution was doomed to fail, and the probability is that it will command only the votes of the insurgent Republicans.

The two main points in the rules proposed by Senator Cummins, while general in their application are intended by their author to make it possible to get prompt consideration in the Senate of tariff bills that propose a revision of a single schedule and to facilitate the passage by cutting off the right to amend.

Gov. Harmon Says He Rather Likes the White House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Gov. Harmon of Ohio, who is here attending the sessions of the Rivers and Harbors Congress, called at the White House to-day to shake hands with President Taft. When the Governor came to the President's room he was surrounded by a crowd of newspaper men.

"Well, Governor," said one, "how do you like this place?"

The Governor smiled faintly, looked carefully around the waiting room and remarked:

"It's very white and pretty in here. I rather like it."

THE UNDERGROUND IN LONDON.

W. E. Mandelick, Secretary of the Campaign, Tells of Rapid Transit There.

William E. Mandelick, whom almost everybody from the Holland House cafe to the Plaza tea room knows as Billie, got here from London yesterday to spend his usual Christmas vacation with his family. In London Billie is W. E. Mandelick, Esq., secretary of the Underground Electric Railways Company, which is the company that operates what is termed locally the "underground" in London and several of what are called the "tunnels" in New York.

"The business of the underground railways was much upset when I left owing to the elections," said Mr. Mandelick yesterday at the Waldorf. "The same is the case with most urban railway business over there. The reason is that at election time everybody seems to rush out of town. The condition is only temporary."

"The English people are becoming more accustomed to underground traveling and are taking more kindly to it. They were slow to take to the tubes. Now, with the rapid service and the up-to-date methods of operation begun by Albert H. Stanley, the American manager of the underground system, who used to be general manager of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, a complete change has taken place in travel conditions."

"People of the working classes, who hung back a long time, are now riding more on the underground than on the buses. In the tubes we have a service of forty-eight trains an hour and lately we have started an express service which has proved very successful. We have no four track route in London, as between each of the four tracks there are two tracks and five or six at night we operate what we call non-stop trains. For instance, such trains as the District railway make no stop between Farringham Court and Victoria, and then only at Charing Cross and the Mansion House after that. On the tubes four or five stations between the district and the city are cut out with the result that we can give five or six minutes in the tubes and ten on the District railway."

"We have applied to Parliament for leave to make extensions, which are much needed. One such on the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead tube, will run from Charing Cross to the Embankment station and the district line, the Embankment station we contemplate putting in escalators in place of lifts or elevators, which will be a novelty over there."

"The earnings of the District Railway have increased beyond all expectations during the last three years. In 1907 the District Railway was unable to pay interest on its debentures. Now it is not only able to pay the interest, but it also the interest on first preference stock. It hopes this coming year to pay interest on second preference stock. The District Railway is doing the biggest business of any of the underground railways. Since smoke was eliminated from the tunnel and electricity was introduced the popularity of the road has grown tremendously."

"Of the tubes the most popular is the Piccadilly tube, which runs from Finsbury Park by Piccadilly Circus to Hamstead. Women are coming to use it to an enormous extent when going shopping and also when going to the theatre. In spite of the competition of cheap taxis, the Piccadilly-Speyer tubes were opened it was difficult to get people to use them for the theatre. Now they are really fashionable."

"The nights are foggy and street traffic is quite or nearly at a standstill. The tubes reap a harvest, and the theatres, which used on such nights to have scanty audiences, do not suffer from the weather."

"Mr. Stanley has become very popular over there, and it is practically owing to his management that the enterprise has prospered. I remember seeing him a few years ago. The Underground Company, which is a holding company, is reaping the benefit of increased earnings from the district and the other lines and the interest paid on income bonds last year will be continued and in a very short time will be increased."

SHE GAVE HIM LITTLE CHECKS.

Beulah Lee or Coolidge Said to Have Got Money From 28 Hotels.

A woman giving the name Beulah Lee, but whose real name, the police say, is Beulah Coolidge, was arrested by Central Office detectives yesterday on the complaint of J. Ross Underwood of the Astor House, who says she obtained \$15 from him on a worthless check. She came there to get it cashed, he said, and when they asked for identification she mentioned the name of Dr. Farrington, the house physician. They cashed it. It was on the Riverside Bank. She closed out a small account at that bank in March, 1909, and has deposited nothing since.

Charles Campbell, counsel for the Hotel Keepers Association, says that this is one of twenty-eight instances in which she had got from \$5 to \$25 from hotels on worthless checks. The checks, which are said to have been signed by "Beulah Lee," are said to have been cashed at the Imperial, the Saville, Sherry's, the Albany and the Hoffman Restaurant.

Beulah Lee, given her age as 34, She lives at 141 East 14th street, in Twentieth street. She said she was formerly an actress. Last Monday she was arrested in the night police court on the complaint of Mrs. Julia K. of 30 State avenue that she had given her a bad check for \$5. When the woman said it was a mistake and paid Mrs. Koch \$5 in cash, Mrs. K. released her. She was held in \$500 bail on the Astor House charge, which she procured.

WELL-MANNERED CHAUFFEUR.

Asks Man He Runs Down Why He Doesn't Look Where He's Going.

An automobile whirling along Third avenue ran down John T. McGrath of 87 Washington avenue, the Bronx, last evening at 10th street. The chauffeur of the car got out and ran back.

"Why don't you look where you're going, you old fool," he shouted. Then he jumped into the machine and drove off. McGrath is 77 years old and was pretty badly shaken up. He wouldn't go to the hospital. A stranger who slipped away gave the police a number which may be that of the automobile.

Uncle Sam Acquires Title to Pine Camp.

Utica, Dec. 8.—Judge George W. Ray of the United States Court to-day signed the final order confirming the report of Commissioners C. H. Lewis, George A. Kernan and John Miller in the proceedings brought by the United States to acquire by condemnation 11,000 acres of land known as the camp at Pine Plains, N. Y. The action is entitled "The United States of America against Raser et al." and scores of defendants are named among those whose land is acquired. The report says that the land is required for a permanent camp and manœuvre ground. The sum to be divided among the former owners of the land is \$93,702.15 and \$30 for interest. The costs of the action amount to \$1,487.37.

COST OF CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

COMMITTEES REPORT WHAT THEY RECEIVED AND SPENT.

Republican Committee Received \$17,400 and the Democratic Committee \$27,790 and Spent Nearly All of It—Rev. J. W. Hill Got \$2,250 for Speeches.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The reports of Charles H. Duell, treasurer of the Republican Congressional committee, and of James T. Lloyd, chairman of the Democratic Congressional committee, of receipts and expenditures of the two committees during the recent Congressional campaign were made public to-day, having been filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives, in accordance with the law of June 25, 1910, providing for the complete publicity of campaign contributions.

The publication of the expense accounts of the two committees to-day derives additional interest from the fact that this is the first time such action has been mandatory. Consequently there is no authentic basis of comparison with previous campaigns.

According to the reports the total of contributions received by the Republican Congressional committee was \$17,400.38, while the Democrats received \$27,790.31. Consequently it appears that the party that had the most money was not successful this year.

The Republican committee spent all but \$3,087.58 of the total contributions received; the Democrats spent all but \$19.60 of their fund.

The Republican Congressional committee, the report says, had \$47,030.44 cash on hand on June 25, 1910. This was supplemented by contributions ranging from \$1 upward. The Union League Club of Philadelphia contributed the largest single amount, \$4,750. Representative William McKinley of Illinois, chairman of the Republican Congressional committee, was the largest individual contributor. He gave \$5,000. The Republican State committee of New Orleans, La., gave \$2,000, and former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, treasurer of the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia, turned over \$1,630.

John Pitcairn of Pittsburgh, Pa., gave \$1,000, and the only amounts of \$1,000 or over were from the campaign of Elinor Root, gave \$500. Postmaster General Hitchcock, \$500. Sergeant-at-Arms Casson of the House of Representatives, \$250. John Hays Hammond, \$100. Alexander McDowell, clerk of the House of Representatives, \$250. Former Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Darling of Vermont, \$100. R. C. Kerans of St. Louis, \$500. C. H. Duell of New York, \$250, and David J. Hill of Rochester, N. Y., \$100.

If President Roosevelt contributed anything to the Republican campaign fund it was less than \$1. The names of the contributors are not published, but subscriptions on this basis aggregated \$2,402.08.

The Democratic committee had \$3,258.22 cash on hand when the campaign started. This was supplemented by only thirteen contributions of more than \$100 each. W. C. Beer of New York City contributed \$1,000. Col. A. D. Martin, Frankfort, Ky., \$500. South Trimble of Kentucky, secretary of the Democratic Congressional committee, \$300. Missouri State committee, \$225. Francis Burton Harrison of New York, \$100. Bird S. Coler, New York City, \$100. James Lloyd, chairman of the committee, \$100, and V. O. W. of New York, \$100. The Democratic contributions of less than \$100 were five times as great as the Republican income from this source, totaling \$10,829.

It is of interest that Champ Clark of Missouri, who'll be the next Speaker of the House, according to the report contributed during his traveling expenses incurred during a speaking tour of one week outside of Missouri.

Both reports contain detailed statements of disbursement. The largest single amount disbursed by the Republican Congressional committee was \$15,750.90 to a printing company of Philadelphia. One interesting item is a record of the payment of \$100 to the Rev. J. W. Hill of New York City for preaching Republican doctrine on the stump.

Of the speakers employed by the Republican committee, the largest sum paid was \$1,774.31 to the largest single amount outside of that paid for the Rev. Mr. Hill's services. Representative Duncan McKinley of California received \$1,000. J. Adam Bede, \$500, and Samuel Jackson, \$500. The Republican committee employed thirty-one speakers.

Contributions to the various State and district committees during the campaign by the Congressional committee in all included \$2,000 to the Republican State committee of North Carolina, \$1,500 to the State committee of Ohio, and \$1,000 to the Republican State committee of Maryland.

Twenty-two Congress districts received separate contributions, twelve of them \$1,000 each, and the rest \$500 each. Republican insurgents did not believe the Democratic disbursement total is made up of a large number of comparatively small items. The committee gave \$1,000 to the Rev. J. W. Hill, but spent \$200 only in each one.

The Rev. John Wesley Hill, pastor of the Methodist Temple of New York City, who got \$2,250 for his services on the stump, the largest sum any speaker got, said last night that he really didn't know how much he had received, but that whatever it was it was not for Douglass and P. H. stumping out in Ohio this year. He thought he had made about ninety speeches, which according to the figures would amount to \$250 for each one. When he was enlightening Chautauquas they paid him \$100 for every speech. That was more like it, he thought. This year, however, he was not making speeches a day, which at \$25 would be \$250.

Asks Permission to Lengthen the Piers in North River.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Vice-President Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine has forwarded to the War Department a formal request that the Department grant permission to lengthen the piers in the North River to accommodate the large liners now being built. This request was made in accordance with an understanding reached between the Secretary of War, William D. Clegg, and Morgan of New York, who visited the Department several weeks ago on the subject. At that time Mr. Dickinson asked that the request be formally submitted in writing and promised that the question would be reinvestigated by the army engineers.

Census Figures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following population figures were given out by the Census Bureau to-night: New York, 1910, 1,656,388, 1900, 1,581,425, a gain of 19.9 per cent. Spokane, Wash., 1910, 104,402, 1900, 36,149, a gain of 183 per cent. Bismarck, N. D., 1910, 5,413, 1900, 3,319. Tampa, Fla., 1910, 37,782, 1900, 15,830, a gain of 138 per cent.

Senator Tillman Starts for Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman left Washington to-night for his home at Trenton, S. C. He was accompanied by Mrs. Tillman. The Senator has been in daily attendance on the session of the Senate. He expects to return to Washington after the holidays if his health continues to improve.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Vice-President Sherman Elected Chancellor to Succeed Chief Justice Fuller.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—James S. Sherman, Vice-President of the United States, was elected chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution to succeed the late Chief Justice Fuller at the annual meeting of the board of regents held to-day. Those who attended the meeting as regents were the Vice-President, Mr. Justice Harlan, Senators Cullom, Lodge and Bacon, Representatives Daltell, Mann and Howard, Dr. Andrew D. White, John B. Henderson, Charles F. Choate, Jr., and the secretary, Dr. Charles D. Walcott.

The secretary gave notification to the board of regents of the presentation to the institution by Mrs. E. H. Harriman of a valuable collection of American mammals. It was announced also that Mrs. Harriman had provided a fund to be used in the study of American mammals by Dr. C. Hart Merriam of the Agricultural Department.

The regents were invited to view an exhibit of skins and mounted figures that had been sent to the institution by the African expedition headed by Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The secretary announced that the final reports of the work of this expedition were in preparation and would be ready for presentation.

It was announced also that a surveying party from the Smithsonian would go to the Canal Zone very soon under the cooperation of the departments of War and Navy and Agriculture to conduct a biological survey of the zone. The attention of the regents was called to the additions to the art collection made by William Evans, Jr., and Charles L. Freer, it was announced, is now in the interior of China collecting objects of rare value and interest for the institution, which will come to the institution later.

DR. HARRINGTON-PINCHOT REPORTS.

House Agricultural Committee May Not Act Upon Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The majority and minority reports of Dr. H. H. Pinchot, committee of investigation, will not be acted upon by the House Committee on Agriculture, to which they have been referred, until after the Christmas holidays at the very earliest. Indeed, there seems to be excellent ground for the belief that they will not be resurrected at all, but will be permitted to slumber undisturbed so far as the committee itself is concerned.

So far no member of the Agriculture Committee has been found who can understand why the reports should have been referred to the committee. The only possible basis of reference lies in the fact that the conservation question is involved. They think the reports, inasmuch as they were made by a committee constituted committee of Congress, should have been left to lie on the Speaker's table.

Meanwhile the Democrats of the House supporting the minority views as to the wisdom of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger for public office, are endeavoring to bring the report before the House, and to have it brought before the House and endeavoring to have that body go on record as opposed to the Secretary's retention in the public service.

RIVER AND HARBOR CONGRESS.

Champ Clark Arouses the Enthusiasm of the More Than 3,000 Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Champ Clark of Missouri aroused the enthusiasm of the more than 3,000 delegates to the river and harbor congress this morning when he declared that the House of Representatives was willing to adopt a feasible, practicable, comprehensive scheme for the improvement of waterways of the United States. Mr. Clark was introduced by President Randall as "the next Speaker of the House of Representatives."

Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio, Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, chief of the United States Engineer Corps, Clifford Sifton, chairman of the United States Conservation Commission, and Frederick A. Deland, president of the Washash Railway Company, also made addresses.

All the words that have been uttered in the last fifteen years on the subject of waterways could be transcribed into dollars," said Representative Clark, "you would have money enough to build a canal from the Gulf of Mexico to the United States. We all profess to be in favor of river improvement and great speeches have been made about it, and yet individuals have been unable to devise an adequate, comprehensive system of improving our rivers."

WHITE SLAVE LAW DEFECTIVE.

Lawyers in Congress Say It May Not Stand the Test of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The crusade started under the direction of Attorney General Wickersham to convict alleged traffickers in white slaves, under a law of the last session of Congress, is viewed with skepticism by certain constitutional lawyers. They believe the House-Senate bill is a defective constitutional experiment in the Senate and that the Federal Government is seeking to exercise police powers that belong to the States. Its officers move in the courts to punish offenders who carry women from one State to another for immoral purposes.

They believe the Federal statute of the last session is defective in its constitutional test of the United States Supreme Court, in as far as it imposes a penalty upon individuals who carry women from one State to another for the purpose of enslaving them in lives of vice.

"Such practices cannot be classed as interstate commerce under the widest latitude of constitutional construction," said a Senator, who is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in Congress.

May Abolish Indian Warehouses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Indian warehouses at New York, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis and San Francisco will be abolished by July 1, 1911, if the Senate ratifies in action taken by the House to-day. The House approved that section of the Indian bill which in effect legislated the warehouses out of commission by failing to make appropriations for them. It is estimated by Government officials that if purchases for the Indian service are made at some central point instead of at the five warehouses Uncle Sam will save hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

High Cost of Living Not a Live Issue in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—That the high cost of living is no longer considered a live political issue was evidenced at to-day's session of the Senate. The resolution authorizing the select committee of the Senate named to investigate prices and wages to expend \$60,000 in continuing the investigation begun last winter came up to-day and by unanimous vote was allowed to go over.

A smile spread around the Senate when the Vice-President announced the disposition of the resolution.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

LIBRARY REPORT. IT WILL SOON SURPASS ALL OTHERS—425,925 NEW ADDITIONS IN THE PERIOD 1905-1909.

At Present Rate of Increase, Says the Librarian's Report. It Will Soon Surpass All Others—425,925 New Additions in the Period 1905-1909.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The annual report of the Librarian of Congress shows that the congressional library is moving rapidly toward a supreme position in numerical strength among the libraries of the world. It now ranks third, accepting the estimates of the Bibliothèque Nationale and the British Museum, in the absence of a strict enumeration such as takes place in the Library of Congress. Considering books alone in the period 1905-1909, the additions to the British Museum are given as 109,464, to the Bibliothèque Nationale, 168,634, and to the Library of Congress 425,925. From this it is evident that the Library of Congress is at present rate of increase will at nearly distant time overtake and surpass the two libraries which now hold higher rank.

A popular error is the belief that the great bulk of the accessions of the Library of Congress are made up of copyright deposits indicating an inferiority in their literary quality or standing. From 1905 to 1910 copyrighted books formed only 61,200 of the book accessions to the library for that period, which numbered 425,925. Not all copyrighted material is taken up into the library. The copyright receipts are carefully scrutinized and only books which have substantial literary quality or which contribute to the usefulness of the library are placed upon its shelves.

Thus it is that the numerical strength of the library is a fair indication of its strength in fundamental and accessible material. There were added to the library during the last year 9,413 volumes, making the total possessions of the library in printed volumes 1,790,153. There are 115,145 maps and charts (pieces), 517,506 volumes and pieces of music, 329,251 prints (pieces), these last three items not being included in the total contents of the library above noted. The additions in 1909-1910 to the several classes were: maps and charts, 6,822 (volumes and pieces); music (volumes and pieces), 16,513 (pieces); prints, 17,215.

The library, according to the Librarian's annual report, is coming more and more to be looked upon by individual collectors as the suitable and responsible guardian of precious literary and historical material.

Sometimes this comes to the library as a temporary deposit pending decision as to its final destination, but often for permanent custody and safeguarding.

In the former category belongs the collection of incunabula made by John Bord Thacher of Albany, N. Y., for many years an indefatigable collector of autographs, Americana, French Revolutionary literature, and of incunabula. Through the generosity of Mrs. Thacher this collection, including 926 volumes of European incunabula, representing over 500 presses, has been placed in the library for exhibit and study under suitable conditions, and it shall be in the custody of the library.

The most important accessions of the year have been the volumes of Madison papers hereafter owned by the Chicago Historical Society, the title to which the House of Representatives has purchased. The group of papers thus added constitutes eleven volumes averaging 1,000 pages each. These constitute twenty-four volumes of Polk's Diary and a miscellaneous collection of about 400 letters to and from him. In 1909 the library acquired the Polk collection, estimated at 10,500 documents and one volume of the Diary. The property of coalescing the Chicago Historical Society's papers with those of the library was approved promptly by the society and the transfer was effected under arrangements similar to those observed in the case of the Madison papers.

During the year the manuscript collections have been benefited by several notable gifts.

From the heirs of Mrs. Anna Parker Pruyn of Albany, N. Y., the library received the papers of William Elletts of Massachusetts, consisting of letters extending over a period of nearly fifty years, 1750-1840, one from Edmund Randolph, 1781-1812, and one from John Armstrong, 1801-1843. Added to the Madison papers were the papers of John Jay, 1753-1829, which were the whole of the collection now brought up to ninety-one volumes making it one of the most comprehensive in the possession of the Government. The library's rapid growth is hardly less gratifying than its action with reference to the Madison manuscripts was the transfer by the Chicago Historical Society of the papers of James K. Polk, which the library acquired in 1909. These constitute twenty-four volumes of Polk's Diary and a miscellaneous collection of about 400 letters to and from him. In 1909 the library acquired the Polk collection, estimated at 10,500 documents and one volume of the Diary. The property of coalescing the Chicago Historical Society's papers with those of the library was approved promptly by the society and the transfer was effected under arrangements similar to those observed in the case of the Madison papers.

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The Burton Harrison collection has been added to by gifts from the Hon. Francis B. Harrison, consisting of letters, manuscripts, and notes of conversations with James Madison (1827) by Jesse Burton Harrison, correspondence of Burton Harrison relative to the defense of Jefferson Davis, 1860-67, and letters showing the disposition made of the specie in the Confederate treasury after the surrender of 1865.

Through purchase the William Short papers were acquired. William Short occupied important diplomatic positions from 1785 to 1820. He preserved nearly 800 letters he received, and the press copies of rough drafts of his replies, and the total number of documents acquired by the library numbers upward of 3,000. The manuscript collection has been greatly strengthened by the purchase of the Westergaard and Martorell collections. The Westergaard collection of the former is a number of specimens of French folk songs, 1840-1860. The Martorell collection, the latter, is the fact that it contains about 1,300 full scores of favorite arias from eighteenth century operas in neat contemporary manuscripts.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The tender Dixie and destroyers Smith, Flusser, Lamson and Preston have arrived at St. Kitts, B. W. I.

The Collier Vulcan has sailed from Charleston for Hampton Roads. The Collier Hector from Boston for Hampton Roads. The Collier Atlas from Boston for Hampton Roads. The destroyer Drayton from New York for Hampton Roads. The Collier Lonsdale from Hampton Roads for Boston. The tug Rocker from Washington for Norfolk. The battleships Minnesota, Idaho, Mississippi and Vermont from Groesbeund for Boston and the battleships Alabama, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Virginia from Boston for Groesbeund.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—These army orders were issued to-day:

First Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, Twentieth Infantry, will report to the President of San Francisco.

First Lieut. Raymon Warren, Fifth Cavalry, from treatment at general hospital, Fort Springs, Mo., to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Mo.

First Lieut. W. Foreman, to Twentieth Infantry.

These navy orders were issued:

Ensign J. C. Barker, to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Ensign A. Short, from naval hospital, Boston, to duty at the U. S. Navy recruiting station, Hartford, Conn.

Ensign J. G. G. Olson, to retired list.

TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE MOODY.

Letter of His Former Associates Spread on the Journal of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day an order was made spreading on the minutes and journal of the court correspondence that passed recently between the members of the court and their former associate William H. Moody, whose resignation on account of ill health was tendered recently. Here is the correspondence:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23.

DEAR BROTHER MOODY: We cannot let you leave us without an expression of our deep regret. The too few years during which we sat together on the bench already had confirmed the prophecy of your arguments as the bar. They had proved that your unusual powers would be applied as faithfully and impartially to dispassionate